BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2053.] TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1831. [PRICE RS. 13 PER QUARTER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold by public Auction on Thursday the 7th instant at noon, at Henshaw's Warehouse, for the benefit of the concerned, 15 Cases of Damaged British Cottons, & 2 Cases do. Candlesticks. Terms Cash, and the goods to be cleared within four days of Sale, or resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

Bombay, 4th July, 1831. [39]

NOTICE is hereby given, that MATTHEW BERNARD D'ROSIRE, has agreed to sell a House belonging to him, situated on Old Woman's Island, or Colabah, to Mrs. ANNA COENRADS; any person or persons having any claim or inheritable right on the aforesaid House, are required to make known the same to the above named Mrs. Anna Coenrads within fifteen days from the date hereof, or he, she, or they will be entirely precluded therefrom. Dated this 5th day of July 1831. [38]

ON Wednesday next the 6th July, and the Friday following, FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.,—will sell by Public Auction on account of those concerned, a variety of Damaged Goods saved from the wreck of the Brig Jane Young, comprising thirty six Casks of Glass and Plated Ware of general assortment, Cases of Perfumery, four ditto of Hats, and several Tons of Biscuits.

Also, superfine Scarlet, Blue, Brown, and Black broad Cloth, Ladies Cloth of colors, Cashmere, and Cashmerett, new Regulation Buttons, Regulation Cocked Hats, Chacoe's, and foraging Caps; Feathers, Epauletts, Belts, Stocks, clothes Brushes, Gold Lace, Manchester Cord, Drill, Silks, Shawls, Handkerchiefs of sorts, and a variety of other articles. [40]

WILL be published early in AUGUST, No. XIII of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, *Containing*.—1st. An Account of Hector a favourite Greyhound.—2nd. Q. E. D's. Account of a Panther.—3d. Questions from a Subscriber.—4th. A Fragment in verse.—5th. Propositions by a Pongo for a Sporting club.—6th. Ride Sportsmen Ride *a Song*—7th, Nosing Tom's last but one.—8th. John Dockery redivivus.—9th. Song for the Club of Harmonics.—10th. Neemuch Fly Fishing.—11th. Bushmans account of a Hog Hunt in Guzerat.—12th. *Song* The Midnight Boar.—13th. The Candeish Clubs.—14. A letter from Old Gooseberry.—15th. Travelling in Guzerat.—16th. Meet me when daylight may dawn.—17th. Extract from Sporting Recollections of life in the Deccan.—18th. High Flyer on Falconry.—19th. Pongoes at the Presidency.—20th. The Candeish Clubs by N.—21st. Travelling in Guzerat by W. C. H.—22nd. A Looker On.

NOTE.—As the Sporting Magazine will go to Press about the 25th of July, communications for it should be dispatched so as to arrive in Bombay on or before that day. [41]

FOR SALE. At the Courier Office,

Bombay Calendars for 1831,	£ 0 0
Indian Calendars for 1831,.....	2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Policies,.....	1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,....	0 2 0
Plans of the Island,.....	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,.....	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [42]

A YOUNG MAN (a European) would be glad to proceed to England in attendance on a Family, or as Cuddy Servant. Direct to A. B. Courier Office. [43]

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE Quarterly Army List, corrected to the end of April.

PRICE RS. 3. [44]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th June, 1831.

No. 259. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having had under review the question of the Administration to Estates of deceased European Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers upon this Establishment, and adverting to the provisions of the several Acts of Parliament on the subject, is pleased to call the particular attention of Officers Commanding Regiments thereto, and to point out the course to be persued for carrying into effect their several provisions relative to Intestate Estates.

2. The Statutory Provisions upon the subject are these,

First. Section Sixteen of the Articles of War established under the authority of the 33d Section of the 4th of Geo. 4th Cap. 81 intitled. "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company, and to authorize the Soldiers and Sailors in the East Indies to send and receive letters at a reduced rate of Postage" provides that "when any Commissioned Officer shall happen to die or be killed in the service, *the Major* of the Regiment or Battalion, or the Officer doing the Major's duty, shall immediately secure *all his Effects* or Equipage then *in Camp or Quarters*, and shall within one month after the death of the Officer, with the assistance, of two other Officers, not under the rank of Captains, to be appointed by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Battalion, make an Inventory thereof, and transmit that Inventory, together with an account of the Debts and Credits, to the Office of the Military Secretary to the Government of the Presidency to which such Officer belonged, to the end that after payment of such Officer's *Regimental Debts and Quarters and Interment*, the overplus if any be, be paid over by the said Military Secretary, to the *Legal Representative* of the Officer so deceased.

"When any *Non-Commissioned Officer* or *Private Soldier*, shall happen to die, or be killed in the service, *the then Commanding Officer of the Troop* or *Company* to which he may have belonged shall, in the presence of two other Commissioned Officers take an account of whatever Effects he dies possessed of, besides his Regimental Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements, and of his Credits and shall take care that the same be applied in the first instance, to the liquidation of his *Regimental Debts*, the remainder, if any, to be paid over to his Legal Representative, ‡under the directions of the Military Secretary to the Government of the Presidency to which such Soldier shall have belonged."

Second. The same statute by its 49th Section provides —that "all *sums* of *money due* by deceased *Officers* and *Soldiers* in respect of any *Military Clothing*, Appointments, and Equipment, or in respect of any *Quarters* or of any *Mess* or *Regimental Accounts* and all sums of money *due to* any *Agent* or *Paymaster* or *Quarter Master* or any other *Officer* upon any *such* accounts or on account of *any advance* made for any such purpose, shall be deemed and taken to be Regimental Debts, and shall be paid out of any arrears of pay or allowances, or out of any Prize or Bounty Money or the Equipage, Goods, Chattels and Effects of any Officer or Soldier dying while in the Service of the said United Company in preference to any other Debts, Claims or Demands, whatsoever, upon the Estate and Effects of such Officer or Soldier, and if any doubt shall arise, as to whether any Claim or Demand made in relation to any Officer or Soldier is a Regimental Debt or not, such question shall be decided and concluded by the Order or Certificate of the Military Secretary to the Government of the Presidency to which such Officer or Soldier shall have belonged, and all such payments shall be good and valid, in Law, and every person who shall make any such payments out of any such arrears, of pay, Effects or Proceeds as aforesaid, under the provisions of this Act, or in pursuance of any such Order or Certificate of such Military Secretary, or into whose hands any such money shall come, shall be and are hereby indemnified for and in respect of such payments, and all other Acts, Matters, and things done in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, or of the Order and Certificate of the said Military Secretary, in relation to the Destribution of such Assets, any thing in any Act or Acts of Parliament Law or Laws to the contrary notwithstanding."

Third. And by its 50th Section provides that "it shall be lawful for such Military Secretary to cause all surplus which may remain after satisfying such Regimenial Debts as aforesaid, to be paid to the Person or Persons entitled thereto."

Fourth. And by its 51st Section provides that "all such Regimental Debts shall and may be paid without any Probate of any Will being obtained, or any Letters of Administration, or any confirmation of Testament, or Letters Testamentary or Dative being taken out by any person, and the surplus only of such Arrears of Pay or Allowances, Prize or Bounty Money, Equipage, Goods, and Chattels or the proceeds thereof shall be deemed the personal Estate of the deceased, for the payment of any duty in respect of any Probate, or of any Letters of Administration, or confirmation of Testament or Letters Testamentary or Dative, or for the purpose of distribution as personal Estate, and it shall be lawful for the said Military Secretary to order and direct the payment or distribution of any such surplus, or in any case in which the same shall * not exceed two hundred Sicca Rupees without any Probate or Letters of Administration or confirmation of Testament or Letters Testamentary or Dative or payment of any † *Duty of Stamps* or upon *Legacies* or otherwise and it shall also be lawful for any Paymaster or other person to issue any sum ‡ not exceeding the value of two hundred Sicca Rupees which may be due to any Officer deceased to the Widow or Relative of any Officer deceased, or to the Representatives of any such Officer's Widow or Relative, in like manner without any Probate or Letters of Administration or confirmation of Testament or Letters Testamentary or Dative, or payment of any Duty of Stamps, or upon Legacies or otherwise, the same to be paid to the person who shall be notified by the said Military Secretary as aforesaid as being entitled thereto; and all such payments respectively shall be as valid and effectual to all intents, and purposes as if the same, had been made by or to any Executor, or Administrator or, under the authority of any Probate or Letters of Administration or confirmation of Testament, Letters Testamantary or Dative any thing in any Act or Acts of Parliament or Law or Laws, to the contrary notwithstanding."

* If therefore it exceeds 200 S. Rs. Probate or Administration must be taken out by the Legal Representative.

† The Stamps and Legacy Duties do not extend to this Country.

‡ Vide Supra in Margin.

3d. The other statutory-provisions upon the subject are contained in the 6th, G. 4. Cap. 61. intitled "An Act to amend two Acts, of the 58 year of His late Majesty for regulating the Payment of Regimental Debts and the Distribution of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in the Service and the receipt of sums due to Soldiers; and of the 4th year of His present Majesty for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company" and are as follows,

First. Section 1st after reciting the beneficial effects which had resulted from the provisions of the former Acts, and that it is expedient to render them more effectual; Enacts that "it shall be lawful for all officers * and *persons* † who may be employed or required by, or under the authority of any Articles of War in force for the time being, either for the Officers or Soldiers in the Service of His Majesty or for the *European* Officers or Soldiers in the Service of the said Company, to take care of, or collect or superintend and direct the collection of the *Effects* ‡ of Officers or Soldiers dying in the Service out of the United Kingdom, to ask, demand and receive any such Effects *and to commence, prosecute and carry on any actions or suits for the recovery thereof* without taking out any Letters of Administration, either with any Will annexed or otherwise, in like manner in every respect as if such Officers or Persons had been appointed Executors or had taken out Letters of Administration of such Eeffects, and no Registrar of any Court in the East Indies or elsewhere in any Colonies or Possessions of His Majesty's abroad, shall in any manner interpose in relation to any such Effects unless required or authorized so to do by any § such Officers or Persons under the Provisions of this Act, any Act or Acts of Parliament-Law, Statute, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

Second. Section 2d Enacts that "such Effects or proceeds of Effects when remitted to any Regimental Agent or other Person, under any Order or Regulation of the Secretary at War in that behalf or of the Military Secretary to the Government of any of the said Company's Presidencies respectively, shall not by reason of coming into the hands of such Agent or Person be deemed or taken to be Assets or Effects within the Province in which such Agent or Person shall reside, so as to render it necessary that administration should be taken out in respect thereof in such Province, unless Administration of any other Effect of the Officer or Soldier to whom the Proceeds so remitted shall have belonged, shall have been or shall be taken out in such Province and it shall be lawful for the Secretary at War in all cases relating to the Effects of any Officer or Soldier in His Majesty's Service, and for the Military Secretary to the Government of the Presidency to which the deceased Officer or Soldier shall have belonged in all cases relating to the Effects of any European Officer or Soldier in the Service of the said Company, to order that any such Effect or Proceeds of any such Effects shall be remitted to any other place where the same can be more conveniently *paid over to the person or persons entitled thereto*, and the obedience to any such orders by any Agent or Person to whose hands any such Effects shall come, shall be a sufficient discharge to such Agent or Person, and no such Agent or Person shall be liable to any Action or Suit by reason of any such Effect or Proceeds of Effects having been in his hands, and thereafter transmitted under the order of the Secretary at War or Military Secretary respectively in that behalf."

Power given to the Military Secretary to transmit the proceeds to any place most convenient for their distribution.

Third. Section 3d Enacts that "it shall be lawful for the Secretary at War in the case of any Officer or Soldier in His Majesty's Service, and for the Military Secretary to the Government of the Presidency to which the deceased Officer or Soldier shall have belonged in the case of any European Officer or Soldier in the Service of the said Company, to order or direct the payment of any *Charges* or Expences attending or relating to the *Illness* or *Funeral* ‖ of any such Officer or Soldier out of any such Effects or Proceeds of Effects or out of any arrears of Pay or half Pay, and that such charges and expenses together with all Regimental Debts, and Military Payments which may be allowed under the Provisions of any Act or Acts of Parliament or Articles of War made in pursuance thereof, shall be made out of such Effects or Proceeds of Effects or Arrears of Pay or half Pay, and the surplus only after such payment shall be deemed the Personal Estate of the deceased."

Under these provisions the course to be pursued is as follows,

Upon the death of an European Commissioned Officer, the Major of the Regiment to which he belongs (and whether the deceased was absent from his Regiment for example upon the Staff or present will make no difference) or the Officer doing the Major's duty is, with the assistance of two other Officers not under the rank of Captains to be appointed by the Officer Commanding the Regiment, to collect such Effects as may be at hand, and after payment of the several charges specified in the Acts of Parliament, to transmit the Proceeds to the Secretary in the Military Department with respect to any Effects not upon the spot, they are necessarily either Goods or Chattels, Landed Property or debts owing to the deceased, (and what is about to be observed upon the latter will of course apply to all debtors generally.) In the case of Goods, Chattels and Landed Property, the Major or Officer doing the Major's duty and the two Captains are authorized to have them sold and to transmit the net produce to the Secretary in the Military Department. In the case of debts, payment should be demanded; if made, the same should be transmitted in like manner; if refused, it will then become matter of consideration, whether a Suit to enforce payment should be instituted or not and the determination one way or the other must of course be governed by the circumstance of the Solvency of the debtor and the nature of the evidence in support of the demand; upon an occasion of this nature the Officers in Charge will place the case in the hands of the Military Secretary to Government, by whom the advice of the Company's Law Officers will be obtained, after which should the determination be to prosecute, the Officers will be apprized and will pass any requisite Power of Attorney for the convenient prosecution of the Suit.

5. The Proceeds thus collected in the hands of the Military Secretary will be disposed of as the Act requires, should the Estate not exceed 200 Sicca Rupees payment to the parties entitled will be authorized by the Military Secretary without Probate or Administration must be taken out.

6. In the event of there being neither Widow nor next of Kin in this Country, then it will be the duty of the Officers in Charge of the Estate in transmitting proceedings to the Military Secretary to Government to furnish him with any information they may happen to possess, to lead to the knowledge of where the Widow or next of Kin is to be met with.

7. It is to be clearly understood that what has been said, touching deceased Commissioned Officer's Estates, applies *mutatis mutandis* to the Estates of deceased Non-Commissioned European Officers and European Soldiers.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary.

* i. e. The Major or Officer, doing the Major's duty, and the two others.

† i. e. The Officer then in Command of the Troop or Company to which the deceased belonged.

‡ The Act of the 4 G. 4 limited ther power to *Effects* in *Camp and Quarters*, this extends that power to all *Effects*.

§ The Major—or Officer doing the Major's duty.

‖ The 4 G. 4. had already provided for Funeral charges vide supra.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

I thank you for your observations on my letter of the 29th ultimo.

I admit your principle that it matters little, *if* the current rate of interest be 4 per Cent, whether the amount of Capital "to be operated upon" be 18 or 100 Crores, *with this proviso that circumstances permit the reduction from a higher to a lower rate of interest*—but the Current rate in India is *not* 4 per Cent, and the Supreme Government, after two unsuccessful attempts to borrow money at that rate, now make the same a third time.

The following quotations of the prices of the English Funds, I submit for your consideration, viz.

			1821. 7th Nov.	1822. 2d Mar.
Excepting 3 per Cent Consols, these Government Securities can be paid off by tender of £100 Stg. for £100 Stock.	3	Per Cent reduced	77⅜	79½
	3	Per Cent Consols	75⅝	79
	3½	Per Cents	87⅝	90⅝
	4	Per Cents	96	97⅝
	5	Per Cents Navy	111½	102⅝

On the 25th February 1822 (and not in the year 1820, as stated in your paper) the Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced a bill into the House of Commons for the purpose of paying off the Navy 5 per Cents, about 142 Millions, and proposed to give £105 Stock, bearing interest at four per Cent, to the Holder of every £100. Navy 5 per Cent Stock, but the plan of the Minister was *formed* upon, and its result controled by the *value of the other Government Securities*, and the Chancellor was fully aware that he would not need the aid of a new loan of *Cash Subscriptions* to carry it through.

With this statement, I think you will readily perceive, that there is but little similarity between the circumstances which aided the British Minister in reducing the Navy 5 per Cents and those with which the Supreme Government have to contend in carrying their proposed *Scheme* into effect, *beyond* the desire evinced by those to hold money on loan at 4 instead of 5 per Cent.

The Registered Debt in India of the Hon'ble Company is about equivalent with—35 Millions Sterling By the 53 Geo. 3d Cap. 155 the Registered debt cannot be reduced to less than..... 10 " "

Leaving.... 25 Millions

to be paid off, and on perusal of the evidence before the two houses of Parliament, and the appendix exhibiting the Debts of Assets, you will admit that there is not a *little* to be done in the way of *liquidation*, while it is too clear, *that the time is gone bye*, when *much* might and ought to have been done.

Mr. Editor,
Your's Obediently,
CASH.

4th July, 1831.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

As you have been favoring the public with your lucubrations on the financial arrangements now *endeavouring* to be carried into effect at Calcutta, allow me to recommend for your perusal Holdfast's letter in the Hurkaru of the 11th June, and which you should republish * for the benefit of your readers on this side of India, many of whom will not stop to enquire what the chances are of a reduction of interest being effected from five to four per Cent, but all at once are seized with a panic, just what the financiers at Fort William desire, and proceed forthwith to those with whom they negociate

* We regret this letter came so late that we had neither time nor space for it. ED.

such affairs, with an elongated face exclaiming what am I to do, have you seen the notice? and so forth. Bnt if they would consider that *all* the five per Cents of 1825 | 26 and 1829 | 30, the former much the largest Loan on the Register must be paid off at once, and not by instalments like their brother of 1822 | 23, and which two former I believe I under rate at 12 crores of Rupees, they would see reason to pause and look calmly on, resting assured that no new Loan would have been opened for *cash subscription* had the authorities been prepared with the ready themselves. But they have been vaunting of their resources in a way in which they are not borne out by their subsequent acts, and when the means which have been taken to gather together these resources, come to be considered, the good policy of them is more than doubtful.

NEMO.

4th July, 1831.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Surg. R. Barra, Artillery, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURE.

Assist. Surg. J. Scott, Vaccinator, to Deckan.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURE.

July 3d, The Hon'ble Company's Brig of War Euphrates, William Denton, Esq. Acting Commr. to Persian Gulph.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Universe, Earl of Eldon, Othello.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maackborn, Sir Charles Malcolm, Dadaloy, Eliza, Asia Felix, Good Success, Discovery.
ARAB.—Fazarabany, Shahool Mahmud.
HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. *Ship*—Marquis of Huntly, Duke of Sussex, Hythe, General Kyd, Herefordshire.
Do. Do. *Schooner*—Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel*—Benares.
Do. Do. *Sloop of War*—Clive, Amherst.
H. M. SHIP—Satellite.
PORTUGUESE—Brig Aurelia.
FRENCH—Hebe, Sophie, Adele.
BRAZILIAN—Amezade.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1831.

We observe by the last Bengal papers that Lord Dalhousie has at length, formally declared his intention of returning to Calcutta at the end of the rains, for the purpose of proceeding to Europe in January or February next.

As it was necessary that the papers brought by the Amherst, from which we were enabled lay before our readers the very late European news contained in our last Extra and Saturday's paper, should be dispatched by post soon after their arrival, we were prevented from giving as many details as we might otherwise have done of the interesting particulars they contained; however, we believe that we were enabled to extract every thing of moment relating to the affairs of Europe which occurred between the 1st and 14th of April, during the time we were favored with them; and, for information of on earlier date, we have resorted to the columns of our cotemporary which furnish a connecting link to the news before given by means of our regular files.

We are indebted to *Cash* for another letter upon the subject of the 4 per cent loan opened by the Supreme Government last month, in which he persists in thinking that the promoters of the measure will be frustrated in their views of reduction; not however, in consequence of the extent of the sum to be reduced, but owing to the lowness of interest offered, which he affirms is below the current rate in India. Upon this point alone, which was the only one we maintained in our remarks upon his letter in Saturday's paper; should we be disposed to differ from him.

We have not time in consequence of the late hour at which his letter arrived, to enter at length upon the question, but the fact of the 5 per cent loan having borne a considerable premium notwithstanding the probability there was of it's being paid off, shews that the rate of interest is very considerably below 5 per cent.

It will be seen from an article which we have extracted from the Bengal Hurkaru, that the probability is, that but 9½ crores of the new Loan will be required in consequence of the surplus there is in the revenue, for the purpose of liquidating the 13½ crores payable by Government next year; and we may therefore reasonably expect that the prospect of so large an addition as 4 crores to the capital of the country, will effect somewhat the rate of interest in an anticipated financial transaction, and if it be now 4 per cent, that something like a scramble may be expected for the new stock, which may possibly end, by it's bearing a slight premium. For particulars we would refer our readers to the article below to which we have alluded.

MADRAS.

To those of our readers who feel desirous of witnessing the advancement of manufactures in India, the following account, which we have received from a Correspondent, of the first experiment that has been tried in this country for the production of Cast Iron will be one of particular interest.

From the success that has attended this laudable attempt to introduce so important a manufacture as that of Cast Iron, we draw the happiest auguries for the future improvement and increased prosperity of the country, in the stimulus that it will afford to the exertions of adventurers in the same path—for there are various other branches of manufacture that might, we think, be advantageously introduced here; where, as all will allow, a wide field is open to the man of enterprize and skill, who will energetically devote himself to their cultivation.

To the spirited establisher of the "Charlotte Foundry" we offer our cordial congratulations on the happy result of his labours, and assure him of our best wiehes for his constant success.

18*th June*, 1831.

"Having been on duty last Thursday the 16th instant at the station of Porto Novo, I cannot refrain from bringing to your knowledge and information the gratifying sight I experienced in witnessing the manufacture of the first Cast Iron ever produced in India. Being present at what is termed the tapping of the Furnace, I beheld in a moment a pure, and liquid stream of Cast Iron running like water. The European workmen as momentarily gave the hearty English Huzza, in which I as heartily joined. This casting of Iron weighed 3 cwt. of which I send you a sample with the cinder which is pure glass. The new Indian Iron Furnace having now so honorably to her founder so well discharged her duty, I should observe, what is not less worthy of remark, as the more strongly pourtraying that energy of character which has been so abundantly evinced in the present instance, and I will venture to say, never surpassed even in the Mother Country, that this Cast Iron has been produced from it within one Month from the foundation having been laid.

After the success which attended this first experiment of the furnace, the specimen was carried to the Ladies, who now form the small circle of the energetic founder, and whose presence gave a stimulus to the labour, and Mr. Silverwood the Engineer then proceeded to the ceremony of Christening, when the furnace was named "*the Charlotte*" in honor of Mrs. Heath. After an odd bottle or two of Sherry had been made away with, the Charlotte was again loaded in the good cause, in which she had made so favourable a commencement and the sturdy English stokers with their sooty faces, went to their work rejoicing with every assurance of increasing success, and I should say never did men better merit it. There appeared to me but one hearty pull; and all, from Master to Men, seemed actuated by the desire to perpetuate and establish by their example all the future good which I confidently trust must in consequence flow from the source of the Charlotte Furnace, which now has so well established the disputed point of producing Cast Iron in India."—*Gov. Gaz. June* 23.

CALCUTTA.

Our correspondent TULWAR desired to know the object of Colonel Lockett's journey into the Shakhawuttee country and asks if we think it likely that there will be a war of which he seems to entertain very sanguine hopes.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, Colonel Lockett was deputed to enquire into the state of the country which lies between the states of Jeypore, Joudpore, Beeckaneer, Hansi, Rewarree, and Alwar, said to be inhabited by plundering hordes of Shakhawutts, who have carried their depredations to such an extent that Government thought it proper to enquire into the matter, with a view to interference in the event of the native states, to which these marauders are tributary, being either unwilling or unable to put them down.

In order to gain as much information as possible, Col. Lockett, we understand, made a complete circuit round the Shakhawuttee country, which occupied him about six weeks, in which period he visited all the principal Forts and had interviews with most of the Chiefs. The whole Country we hear is studded with Forts, large and small, and though the strongest of them could offer no effectual resistance to a British Force, still we suspect that if hostilities should be commenced, as it is rumoured they will be, after the rains, the Shakhawuttees would *shew fight* and kindle a fire that might require extra Regiments and new loans to extinguish.

We have, however, already expressed our opinion, that the British Government will not at present interfere, if at all. We hear that Colonel Lockett's visit, has considerably alarmed the malcontents, and that they and the provincial Governments to which they are more or less subordinate, will take care to adjust matters amongst themselves, and save the Lord Paramount the trouble and expense of interfering with the strong arm, to keep the peace of India.

We have been considering with some attention the probable views with which the Government have sounded the "note of preparation" for extensive financial operations in the ensuing year, when they will be at liberty to put forth their accumulated resources in the reduction of debt, and we rise from the consideration of the subject with the conviction (setting aside the extraordinary and improbable event of war,) that the Scheme recently advertised has been well considered, and is likely to be realized to the fullest extent. We will now explain the grounds on which we have arrived at this conclusion.

We find on reference to the East India "Annual Revenue accounts ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 14th May 1830," That the amount of the Bond or *Register* debt is Rupees 29,67,93,736, of which sum about 3 Crores of rupees form a permanent debt to the Oude Government. This reduces the sum *payable* to Rs. 26,67,93,736 from which, we must again deduct, it being our object to consider the probable effect of the Scheme in 1832, the amount of the 6 per cent. remittable debt not payable before 1834 viz. 7½ crores: and that portion of the old 5s, not payable till after 1833, 6 crores: and the remainder constituting the debt which will *then* be *payable* is the sum of 13½ crores.

Persuming, as we fairly may, that the reduction of Military charges to a *scanty* peace establishment, and the general introduction of *severe* economy into all the branches of public disbursement, have realised a surplus Revenue in the past official year of 2 crores of Rupees, we shall add to this sum, as the surplus of the ensuing year, another 2 crores; so that, according to our estimate, the available fund for the payment of debt in the General Treasury on the 30th April 1832, will probably be about 4 crores. We have assumed that the 4 per cent. Loan will absorb an amount at least equal to the payments to be made under the Advertisement of the 14th April last.

Then on the 30th April 1832, Government will have at disposal 4 crores of rupees ready to give effect to a previous advertisement for the payment of a like amount of debt, with the option of a *limited* transfer to a 4 per cent. Loan—for it will be obvious that the Government would not allow the transfer of the *whole* amount payable, as it would thereby encumber itself with a considerable cash balance, at once useless and extensive—4 crores therefore, would be issued in positive payment of an equal amount of debt privileged to transfer, to 9½ crores.

We have stated that the amount of the Indian debt liable to payment is Rs. 26,67,93,736, *but we find on reference to the* 59 *Geo. chap.* 155 *of Geo.* 3—*that the Indian debt may not be reduced below ten millions of pounds sterling*, so that in point of fact, the task of the local Government in the reduction of debt is limited to about 16 crores only, and if, as we anticipate, the sum of 9½ crores will have been transferred to the 4 per cent. Loan in all 1832, it seems certain that *this* would form the *permanent debt of India*, and to this important conclusion, we desire to draw the attention of all parties concerned.—*Bengal Hurkaru, June* 15.

We learn from the *Jami Jahan Numa*, that Sayud Ahmud has been slain near the village of Bina-kot in the Sikh Territory. Sher Singh, Runjeet's son, it appears, started from Mis, with about 5,000 men, "to give some account" of certain Zemindars, and suddenly came on Sayud Ahmud and his party, consisting of 3,000. A conflict ensued, in which this adventurer was slain,—to the great grief of the Editor, and to the great joy of the Maharaja in whose side the slain had so long been a thorn. Sayud Ahmud, a Rohilla we believe, by birth, was no ordinary character. He was animated by an aspiring ambition and had established a great influence amongst the "*faithful*" from Calcutta to Kashmir. His disciples in Calcutta are numerous, and we understand, he levied contributions from all. He affected austere sanctity; and is supposed to have contemplated, at one time, the assumption of the prophetic character to further his ambitious views: his hatred of British ascendency is well known, and had he dared, he would have shewn the front of rebellion in these Provinces. It was with much tact that he selected the disordered territory of the Sikhs for the onset of his career.

We observe, that at Lucknow, some activity has been shown to prevent the remittance of money in bills, or in specie, without leave or notice. The Muhajuns are enjoined accordingly. What can this mean? We shall be obliged by any person, who can suggest a plausible explanation.

An account current had been rendered, to the now forgotten, but still imprisoned Ram Duyal, shewing the pleasant balance of Rupees 12,68,000 in favour of the state; to which tune the said Muhanjun is required to *book up*.

The following occurrence is a warning to compassionate travellers. Abbas Beg, a mounted traveller, found rolling on the road side an infirm passenger at the last gasp. Pity induced him to tender his aid and to comply with the request of the dying way-farer to be removed on his horse, from which he had benevolently dismounted. No sooner, however, was the dying man seated in the saddle then he made off with the steed and well lined saddle bags of the astonished philanthropist, who panted after him invain. The Amil had been ordered to satisfy the party thus duped, in accordance with the old usage still it seems observed in the Oude territory.—*Beng. Hurk. Jun* 17.

UNITED STATES.

THE WOLVES' ATTACK.

(From the Liverpool Journal.)

There are few things for which Englishmen have more reason to congratulate themselves, than that of being totally free from alarms in the depth of winter, on account of attacks by those ferocious animals. It is true, that in the neighbouring country of France, there are very few instances known of mischief done by wolves, yet there have been some very melancholy cases of human life being destroyed by these savage creatures and that within these few years past. If, however, France may in a measure claim to participate with us in the advantage of having extirpated these dangerous creatures, the more northern parts of Europe are still subjected to all the horrors of the wolfish herds. Some idea of their numbers and the daring manner in which they attack even numerous travellers, as well as the continual terrors of the villages on their account, may be formed from the following account of a journey from Carlscrona to Gottemburgh.

The month of December had just set in with all the rigours of a northern winter, which those who have never witnessed it, can form a very inadequate idea of from description; and those who have, will have it too strongly impressed on their memory, to require any very minute detail of its severity. I formed one of a party of five gentlemen who started from Carlscrona, the principal seaport in his Sweedish Majesty's dominions, to journey to Gottenburgh; we had with us two men-servants and a lad about fifteen years of age, the latter of whom and one of my companions, were my countrymen; the rest of the party were Swedes and Danes, with the exception of one Frenchman. We travelled in four cars drawn each by one horse! and by dint of having the head of the vehicle brought well over, and being wrapt in numberless furs, cloaks, comforters, &c. we were tolerably well able to defy both the frost and the still more keen blast which swept over interminable fields of winter's livery.

Our road was little diversified for the first three days. It lay chiefly over a mountainous tract of country, with occasional moors extending for some miles, and all deeply covered with snow, which had fallen considerably for some days, and had, in some parts, completely filled various fruitful valleys, which were pointed out by the guides we took from one town or village to another. At length we plunged into a deep forest through which our route lay, and where a good road had been prepared, but which we had great difficulty in keeping, in consequence of the drifted snow. Many miles of this forest had not been passed, before we became acquainted with the hideous forms of the natural enemies of men and horse. Every and anon a wolf would cross our path, and sliding into the thickest of the forest, send forth a terrific howl, which I must confess, was any thing but music to my ears. The horses invariably started, snorted and trembled at every joint, whenever the noise of the wolfish herd betokened the vicinity and numbers of those fearful animals; and it required all the *aids* which our knowledge of the *menage* could furnish to urge them forward, if the wovels, which occasionally appeared, two or three together as evening approached, happened to take their course along the road before the cavalcade. Nothing is more remarkable than the extreme terror displayed by the horse at the appearance of even a single wolf.

As night came on we cleared the main body of the forest, through which we had passed above forty miles, surrounded by the gloom of innumerable fir trees; among which not a living being, either bird or beast, appeared to exist, with the single and disagreeable exception of the rapacious wolf. An opening of a mile or two on our right would have cheer'd us after our monotonous drive, varied only by the affair of changing horses at the solitary post-houses on the road side, had it not been that at the distance of a quarter of a mile, we observed a herd of about twenty four enemies bending their way towards us. They suddenly stopped, however, and after an appalling howl, disappeared in the forest. This small band had been evidently alarmed at our numbers.—Their appearance gave us timely notice of what we might momentarily expect, and accordingly our guide drew up, and we arranged to drive in a closer body, and immediately prepared our fire arms.

This precaution was taken in a fortunate moment, for we had just got a glimpse of the smoke of the village of Minesprach, at which we intended to pass the night, and which was about two miles off, when a tremendous howl, which came like a peal of thunder among the mountains of Switzerland, announced a herd of wolves in our rear.

The horses were already fatigued, but fear gave them renewed strength, and they fled at a dangerous rate towards the village. Their speed was in vain. A discharge of fire arms from the hindmost car bespoke the superior fleetness of the wolves. And in a few moments, the second in the line, in which I drove, was arrested by at least nine or ten of the largest and most powerful wolves I have ever beheld. My companion the Frenchman, exclaimed, *c'en est faite de nous*!—And I really considered that he spoke the truth. I had already discharged three pistols, and disabled as many wolves—the Frenchman had done his part, and we had jointly put the greater part of our assailants *hors du combat*: but our horse was dragged on his knees, and while three of these monsters were lacerating the poor animal,s neck, a fourth, and immense creature, with glaring eyes, and extended jaws, darted up, and would have infallibly had the poor Frenchman by the throat, had I not luckily at the moment seized my carbine rifle, which fortunately had a bayonet screwed on. I caught the creature on the point, while my companion,

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with admirable readiness, coolly put a pistol to the wolf's eye, and sent a brace of balls through the savage creature's head. The slaughter we had committed would not have saved us from the fangs of the herd, which I believe consisted of a hundred wolves, had not our guide, by firing a large rocket as a signal of distress to the villagers, given the savage animals alarm. The glare of the rocket drove off the greater part of the herd, and having wounded two and slain the third of our remaining foes, we alighted, and found that our companions had also ridden themselves of their ferocious assailants.

We instantly collected the straw from the bottom of the cars, and kindled a fire to prevent the renewal of the attack, intending to await the arrival of the villagers whose torches we perceived approaching the scene of action. On examining our forces, we found that though each car had been surrounded, ours had been the severest conflict, with the exception of that in which the two servants and the land were. The horse had reared, and in the struggle overthrown the car. The unfortunate men were each wounded, and the boy dreadfully lacerated, one of his thighs being completely, torn away. We bandaged the boy's limb, and placed him in one of the other cars; but although every thing possible was done for him, he died from exhaustion before day-light.

The horse in the servants' car was already dead, and as ours was evidently dying, we despatched the poor animal. We counted nineteen dead wolves, and had no doubt there were many more wounded. A crowd of villagers had arrived, and attended by a dozen torches, we soon reached a comfortable inn, where a good supper, and some wine brought from Carlscrona, would, but for the melancholy state of the poor lad, have induced us to laugh at the terrors of a wolf attack.—*Bal. Gaz. Feb.* 2.

EUROPE.

The following, dated frontiers of Poland, March 9, is extracted from the *Augsburg Gazette*:—The state of Warsaw at this moment appears inexplicable to every one who is not acquainted with the spirit of the inhabitants and the resolute character of Gen. Skrzynecki. The determination to remove the Diet to Miechow, a market town near the Austrian frontier, will probably be looked upon abroad as foreboding the speedy fall of Warsaw. Yet the very conviction which the Diet has obtained of the excellent arrangements for the defence of Warsaw induced it to remove its seat from thence, in order to be able to pursue its labours with more effect, and without interruption, for the general defence of the country. Its presence in the populous Palainate of Cracow will enable it to hasten the armament of the new levies, and to send reinforcements to the army. It could in no case remain in a besieged town and thereby sacrifice the fate of Poland with that of a single town. The secretary of the Minister of the Interior has gone to Cracow and made arrangements for the supply of 25,000 recruits which will assemble in that province, and that the country people on the left bank of the Vistula will share the enthusiasm of the town, and afford means to the Diet for protracting resistance, even if Warsaw should fall."

A letter of the 14th instant from Vienna, says:- "It is stated that the people of Hungary sympathise strongly with the heroic Poles, who have often shared the same destiny with these their neighbours, and have been frequently under the same monarch. Some go so far as to assert that this sympathy will be proved by some effective measures. In the mean time, the Government keeps the strictest watch upon the frontiers of Galacia, in order to prevent all communication with the Polish revolutionists. Recently, a transport of scythes, purchased on account of a merchant at Cracow, was stopped and confiscated. The Emperor of Austria has ordered a levy of 50,000 recruits from all his States, with the exception of Hungary."

The Warsaw Journals contain the following answer from the Commandent of Modlin to the the letter of Gen. Diebitsch: (see Messenger of Monday):—

"Marshal—Col. Kiel, who brought me your letter, not being able to wait for my answer, I transmit it by Col. Sobieski. However flattering your expressions and sentiments towards me as an individual are, I shall endeavour to merit still more, by my conduct as a soldier, the esteem of a warrior so distinguished. Perfectly acquainted with the spirit that animates the garrison of Modlin, which I have the honour to command, I am enabled to assure you that it will prove itself equal in valour to the rest of that army you have extolled. Without entering into all the details of your letter, and particularly as to the advantages you state to have been gained by the Imperial army between the 19th and 25th ult. I cannot forbear from declaring to you that we, the Poles, conceive we are justified in viewing the events of those days in a different light. But were this army reduced indeed to a condition as desplorable as that in which you are pleased to represent it, and even if we had no resources of men to fill up the places of the many thousands who have fallen victims, sacrificed to the maintenance of our national independence, Modlin would not hesitate to persist in fulfilling all the duties imposed upon it by its military honour, persuaded that from this it would merit the esteem even of its enemies, and create an interest in those generous nations which unite with us in the wishes and hopes that our heroic insurrection has given birth to.

I have the honour, ect.

"Count IGNATIUS LODOCHOWSKI."

The *Courier of Brussels* of the 21st contains the following letter from Ghent, of the preceding day:—"The armistice has been again broken by the Dutch. A brisk cannonade was heard yesterday in the direction of Sas. Some fishermen of Buchante, trusting to the assurances given by M. Lettle to M. Whutler, went out upon the Braeckman, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning but scarcely had they cast their nets, at a very short distance from the shore, when they were attacked by the Dutch boats, and only escaped by running under the protection of the Belgian post stationed at the sluice of Wateringue Isabella, which fired upon the assailants, who landed upon the Sahorre, which forms an island opposite, while the gun-boat *Philippine* came to their assistance, and opened a fire upon our posts, but without doing much injury. The gun-boat *La Magdelaine* attacked the post at the Capitalen Dam, the flag of which was perforated by several of the shot. At six in the evening every thing became again quiet. Our troops and the army villagers were full of ardour, burning to come in contact with the enemy. The Regent has directed 50,000 pikes to be made for arming the peasantry. We learn that the troops in garrison at Maestricht have been wholly changed. We are assured that the Regent has made proposals to the Cabinet of the Hague to enter into a negotiation for regulating all the points in difference between Belgium and Holland; but King William replied that he would never contest with rebels and traitors, and it is said, that he would grant 15 days to the Belgians to make up their minds to submit, after which if they did not yield to his authority he has resolved to reduce them by force of arms. We do not guarantee this news, says the *Vrai Patriot*, but we think it likely to be true. It as been stated upon credible authority that the military occupation of Luxembourg is about to be effected with the consent of France."—*Galignani's Messenger, March* 25.

LONDON MARCH 21.

A certain Prince of the Blood never, indeed at any time deemed a Solon, but who has hitherto received credit for being a friend to Reform and anti Slavery, is now, we understand, opposed to the Reform Bill; and as there is a reason for every thing, the reason of this hostillity is, that he conceives that he ought to have been made Commander in Chief. (It may be as well to state, that the Prince alluded to is the Duke of Gloucester.) Ambition is a dangerous passion for a little man. His Royal Highness, not content with expressing his hostility to the Bill, is strongly suspected of intriguing at Court with a view to defeat it. This little Prince had better take warning in time. Some friend ought to counsel him not to put himself forward as opposed to the just rights of the people, at a time like this, when no action is indifferent.—(Chron.)

The admiralty has appointed Lieut. Stratford, R. N., late Secretary to the Royal Astronomical Society, to be Superintendent of the *Nautical Almanack*.—(Star.)

LONDON.—MARCH 25.

The recent declaration of the Prime Minister of France will be reckoned both among the friends of order in France and in this country, as firm, dignified, manly, and tranquilising. It speaks in a tone and language which have not been heard in France since the Revolution of July, and contains almost in every word a bitter satire on the conduct of his predecessors. It expresses at last the determination of the King's Government to act upon a vigorous system,—to show that the Ministers are united in one aim and object—that they can exercise the power given by the laws for the protection of the laws themselves,—that they are not to be the mere puppets of contending factions, or the slaves of temporary pupularity—that they are sensible of the evils of vacillation and perpetual change, and are resolved to restore confidence by consistency and strength,—that they consider internal order necessary to liberty, if not a part of liberty, and external peace the greatest of blessings, when it can be maintained with national honour. In developing the system of his administration, M. Casimir Perier announced that the principles on which it was to proceed were common to him and to his colleagues, and that the first day of its discord on any important point should be that of a dissolution. The consequence of this united responsibility and general concert, which forms such a contrast to the conflicting views and contradictory conduct of the members of the previous Ministry, cannot fail to be beneficially felt in the behaviour of the secondary authorities or lower branches of the Administration. We shall not again see a Prefect of the Seine supported by one Minister or one party in the Cabinet against another, and contending in the Chamber of Deputies for principles subversive of the authority which he was bound to uphold. The President of the Council, in stating the principles of this united Cabinet, gave a version of them as different from that given by his predecessors, as the different interpretations of a united responsibility. The principle of the Revolution of July, which he professes to maintain, is not one of insurrection, but one of legitimate resistance to the oppression of power. France resisted illegal aggression, and the triumph which she gained over despotism was the triumph, not of violence, but of law. On the other hand, the party of the late Ministry maintain that a new principle of Government was established by the events of July, and that the illegal ordinances of Charles X. were not the justification of resistance but its pretext: that the declaration of popular sovereignty which then took place was the result of 15 year's conspiracy against the legal authority of the Bourbons; and that insurrection may be a duty even where power makes no violent encroachment on popular rights. Hence its favour for clubs and associations, and hence the successive concessions made to mob-sovereignty personified in street riots. The new Ministry will make the preservation of order and tranquility the chief of their internal policy. The principle of their foreign policy is equally remote from that of the *mouvement* party, to which a considerable portion of the late Cabinet belonged. This party, distrusting the intentions of the absolute Governments of Europe, endeavour to provoke a war of opinion, in which they expect those Governments would be overthrown. Its object is to excite insurrections every where, and then to spend the blood and treasure of Frenchmen in aid of the insurgents. Their doctrines of non-intervention, applied to the proceedings of foreign Governments, would be a perpetual intervention, and lead to eternal war. Without reference to the relations of vicinity, or the calls of danger, it would keep the Ministers perpetually on the alert, to observe distant infractions of their daring principle, and would disturb the peace of a whole continent to plant their protecting banners over some remote knot of insurgents. M. Casimir Périer, while he adheres to the principle of non-intervention, where any French interest or duty requires any application, very properly declares that France is not called upon to interfere wherever this principle is violated. Both he and M. Sebastiani refer to the duty of France respecting Austrian interference in the north of Italy, in nearly the same terms as we have repeatedly done in this journal. The proposed increase of taxation, and the Bill against tumultuous assemblages show that popularity is not the chief object of the new Cabinet. Had this Bill existed six months ago, Paris would have avoided the disgrace of three separate tumults, and three dangers of a new revolution. Gen. Sebastiani has separated the principles of non-intervention, as embraced by Government, from the Quixotism which Gen. Lafayette is desirous of introducing into their application. It appears beyond the possibility of a doubt, from documents made public by the venerable General, respecting the intentions of the Russian Cabinet, that the Russian armies were to be put in motion, and would have arrived on the Rhine in the spring, had nothing occurred near home to impede their movements, but it ought to be recollected that all these papers and projects are dated before the recognition of Louis Philip by the Emperor Nicholas. The present Cabinet have thus taken up strong ground. They have shown a bold front to the revolutionary party. They came into office on the express condition of protecting society against periodical tumults; of maintaining internal tranquility with firmness, and of securing external peace by every means but the sacrifice of national honour, or the surrender of important interests. By the measures which they propose, both of additional fiscal burdens and of new police regulations, they have risked their master's popularity and their own. They are sure to have the press against them. They are sure to be brauded with the title of the Polignacs of the revolution, and the sedition which they banish from the streets will find refuge in the journals; but they are contending for a great stake, and whether they succeed or not, their firmness, perhaps, offers the only chance of saving the monarchy from convulsion.—(TIMES.)

Accounts from St. Petersburgh state that it is the intention of the Emperor of Russia, in the event of his resubjection of Poland, no longer to permit the separate existence of that kingdom, but to incorporate its territory into the Russian empire. Thus the Polish name will be entirely extinguished; and after more than fifteen years of a national existence, guaranteed by the treaties which established the Russian power on the Vistula, Poland will disappear from the map of States, as completely as after its last partition. But supposing the Russians are completely successful, a fact which happily is not yet realised, by what right can the Emperor proceed to this annexation or incorporation? The Grand Duchy of Warsaw was formed by Bonaparte out of conquests made chiefly from Prussia. After the overthow of Napoleon's power in the north in 1814, it was proposed to divide the Grand Duchy in proper proportions between Austria, Prussia, and Russia. This partition had not finally taken place before the Congress of Vienna, when England, supported by France, and seconded by Prussia and Austria, insisted on the re-establishment of the independent kingdom of Poland, as a reparation of the greatest political crime which had been committed in modern European history, and a barrier to civilised Europe against the irruption of Muscovite barbarism. Russia, already occupying the Grand Duchy by her troops, and acting on the patriotism of the other parts of Poland by fallacious promises addressed to their nationality, was enabled to obtain her object *on an engagement to erect it into a separate kingdom, with free national institutions.*—The preservation of a separate existence, and the grant of a constitutional charter, were made the necessary conditions of the junction of the Polish crown with that of Russia on the head of Czar. The Powers who signed the treaties of Vienna became, therefore, the guarantees of Polish independence and of Polish freedom. In conformity with the stipulations of treaties, the Emperor Alexander gave a constitutional charter, to Poland, and the Russian Government, both during his life and since his death, has pretended to respect the national existence of that kingdom. Neither Alexander nor his brother could pretend to any other right overs Poland than that given by the Congress of Vienna, and the Congress established a kingdom of Poland, with its own separate legislature—with its own army—with its own finances—with its own civil authorities, and with nothing in common but the Crown and the management of its foreign affairs. The proposed incorporation, therefore, would be in ordinary circumstances, as great a breach of treaty as if Russia were to seize upon Galica or Posen, part of ancient Poland, guaranteed respectively by the same treaty to Austria and Prussia. But it is pretended that the Poles, having rebelled against the Emperor, and having thus broken the conditions on which they were allowed to enjoy a qualified independence, have forfeited all the advantages of the treaty, and if resubdued, belong to Russia by right of conquest. Before, however, either this statement or this inference can be admitted, it should be ascertained on what side the engagement was first violated. The Poles have shown, in the face of Europe, that the compact was not violated first on their part. *No one single article of the Charter given them by the Emperor has been respected by his successor.* We need mention nothing more to prove the audacious nature of its infractions than the fact, that from the late Emperor's death till last summer—during a course of five years—the legislative Chambers had never been convoked, though the Charter enacts that they must be assembled, at least at intervals of two years. Having violated the Constitution, and refused redress, the Poles were justified in declaring against the Emperor, and in deposing him. The parties to the treaty of Vienna, must thus acquit them of all blame, and take part with them against the violator of their rights, But even though the revolt of last November had been entirely unprovoked on the part of the Emperor, and though the Poles deposing him had committed a most unjustifiable act of national treason, the proper punishment was not an annihilation of their national existence. It gave the Emperor no right of conquest, as respects his allies, who conveyed to him the kingdom of Poland to be retained as a kingdom, and its formation into a Russian province is as much a violation of the treaty of Vienna as if it had never banished his brother or resisted his troops. How far the Allies may think proper to interfere to protect their own arrangements, it is not for us to say, but they possess clearly the right to prevent the announced project of incorporation, if expediency should warrant or sympathy invite their intervention.—(*Times.*)

MAVROVITCH, THE POLE.

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

Modern scepticism may deride the existence of metaphysical beings, and Sir Walter Scott with his wanted ingenuity, explain the phenomena which humbler minds have venerated as proofs of the truth of my text; but the voice of all ages and nations merits as much attention as the sneers of scepticism or the plausibilities of genius. In the Highlands of Scotland, amidst the mists and solitudes of the lakes and mountains, by the piny glens and falling waters, ghosts, wraiths, and broonies, have been known from time immemorial, and many a tale of spectral omen is still told by the second-sighted inhabitants, and as well authenticated amongthem as the poems of Ossian and the deeds of Fingal. Ireland too, is populous with "the good people" and other kindred spirits. Demons throughout Germany are as plentiful as turrets. The present, however, is not an occasion to multiply proofs; there is a monitor in the bosom, even of the most ignorant, certifying that spirits surround us, as Milton says, "both when we wake and when we sleep," but which can only be discerned by the finer faculties of the fancy. Undoubtedly, a general persuasion is common among mankind that we are severally attended by a guardian angel, but ocular demonstration has not been often vouchsafed. The shade that summoned Brutus to Philippi is, however a well-known instance; nor is it more disputable that Tasso, the poet, was influenced by a ministering spirit. The Weird Sisters who seduced the celebrated Macbeth, King of Scotland: the ghost of Hamlet's father; the midnight visitor of the Duke of Buckingham; the equally-well avouched apparition mentioned by Daniel Defoe, in his introduction to Mrs. Rowe's Letters from the Dead; to say nothing of the Castle Spectre, which so many have witnesed, are all evidences that such things should not be spoken of in those ways in which they are too often. I might, indeed, multiply instances innumerable, but the story of Mavrovitch, the Pole, bears impressive testimony to the existence of fatal entities, and of those inscrutable oracles which predict the purposes of futurity. As it is not universally known in England, I shall relate it in as few words as possible. The incidents are simple, but like all the links in the chain of destiny, influential, and consecutive to dread effects. It was told me by myself on the day of his execution, and I will give his narrative from my journal, as it was recorded at the time.

When I reached Warsaw, the bells were all tolling. It was about six o'clock, in a fine dewy morning of June. I had stopped for the night at a little inn, about a league from the city, being assured by the postilion that it would be unavailing to think of reaching it before the gates were shut; but I indemnified myself for the lost time by rising early. I say lost time—for I was afraid of being too late—all the country was agitated by the strange stories of the demon that attended Mavrovitch, and something extraordinary was expected to take place at his execution. The guilt of the criminal was no longer thought of; every one

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trembled and shrank, as they repeated to each other in superstitious whispers the different versions of his portentous spells and unholy deeds.

On approaching the gate, the road became gradually more and more crowded, insomuch that the pressure was excessive, such was the throng of peasants, men, women, and children, hastening from all parts of the country to witness the doom of the criminal.

As I passed to the great square, where the hotel I had been directed to is situated, and in which the prison also stands, the multitude flowing towards it was as the Danube when the ice breaks up in the spring, resistless, and uttering a strange, indescribable sound.

The windows and balconies were filled with innumerable groups, with sad and ominous visages; the roofs and chimney-tops were clustered with adventurous boys and menials; and ever and anon the deep boding of the bells announced the coming event. At the corner where two streets met, commanding a view of the scaffold, stood a large, ancient mansion, a monument of King Sobieski's time. The crowd, as they passed it in silence, pressed to the opposite side of the street, and looked backward at it with awe and dread. All the windows were closed—not a spectator was on the roof—it was the paternal mansion of the fratricide.

Having alighted, and partaken hastily of a public breakfast laid out for the numerous guests in the saloom of the hotel, the landlord sent a boy with me to the Bishop, who was kindly solicited, in a letter of which I was the bearer, by his brother, Prince Itchingikagitch, to obtain for me an interview with the doomed victim. The application was well-timed; for several of the clergy and priesthood were assembled at his palace, preparatory to their last ghostly visit to the criminal, and his Lordship immediately dispatched a venerable friar with me to the prison, that my curiosity might be satisfied before the ecclesiastical procession went there.

In elbowing my way with the old man through the multitude, and taking many lanes and crooked turnings from the episcopal residence back to the Great Square, I gathered from him a few scattered particulars of the history of Mavrovitch, separate from the tale of his crimes and the mystery of his familiar demon, by which the event of his sentence was rendered so terrible and interesting to the whole people.

It seems that Valodimir Meavrovitch, the fratricide, was the second son of Count Bialeskow, the representative of one of the oldest and most renowned familes in Poland. In his youth, Valodimir was the most elegant boy almost ever seen, and scarcely less remarkable for talent than beauty; but he had a peculiar enthusiasm about him, in which, as his tutor, Father Theophilus, often said, by his destiny. "In all other respects, he is only," said the father, "a nobler youth than common; but in this singular endowment he has something supernatural to man. He is without fear, he knows not what it is—and with a dexterity inconceivable, accomplishes the most abstruse and difficult purposes. In his lession, such is his aptitude, that he learns as if he had brought knowledge with him into the world; and in field-sports, the chase, and all exercises, he possesses an ardour and courage by which he outstrips every competitor. His generosity is equally unbounded; and whatever he undertakes is pursued with an indefatigable eagerness that knows not impediment; but amidst this unexampled energy in purpose there is cause for fear. It matters not to him, when once interested, whether his object be good or bad, and in this fatal inability to discriminate the value of his aims lies his danger."

By the time the old priest had thus made me acquainted with the youthful character of Mavrovitch we had reached the gate of the prison, between which and scaffold, covered with black cloth, an open space was preserved by the troops of the garrison, although it was generally known that the execution was not to take place till the evening, and by torch light. It had been so ordered by Stanislaus himself, to add solemnity to the scene, on account of the rank of the condemned, the atrocity of the crime, and, perhaps, with some religious reference to the demoniac instigation by which Mavrovitch was known to have been impelled.

At the request of the Bishop's messenger, I was speedily admitted, and conducted to the tower of the gloomy fabric where Mavrovitch was confined—a lofty and somewhat decayed part of the building, with a low, narrow door, only wide enough to admit a single person stooping, and loop-hole windows, strongly grated with Iron bars, through which no prisoner could escape. Just as we were on the point of entering, the door was opened from within, and a tall, gaunt middle-aged man, with melancholy and emaciated features, came out. Seeing me a stranger, he paused for a moment, eyed me alarmedly, and then, without speech or salutation of any kind, hurried past. "It is his confessor," said the guide; "he has doubtless heard a dismal tale."

I was conducted up a steep, dark, winding stair, in which only one could at the same time ascend, and taken in through another low door, so straight that it was with some difficulty I thrust myself. This opened into a long gallery, with which the cells of the felons were connected; and at the upper end was another narrow door, which led to the state-ward, where criminals of condition were immured. In one of the rooms opening from that ward lay Mavrovitch. The guide unbolted the door, and I was admitted.

The obscurity of the other apartments had in some degree prepared my sight for the spectacle in this gloomy abode. On my entrance, I beheld the guilty man seated on a couch, as his confessor had left him. "All his original brightness" had not departed, but on the contrary, he appeared about thirty years of age, with a physiognomy supremely handsome, and an air of grace and superiority about him that I have never seen excelled.

I forget now what excuse I made for the intrusion, but he received me with the dignity and condescension of a prince. I well recollect his manner, and the grace with which he beckoned me to be seated. His manliness and courtesy soon dissipated the embarrassment which I felt at my entrance, and, with what I have often wondered at, I frankly, and at perfect ease, told him, that I had been chiefly drawn by curiosity to seek that interview, to obtain, if possible, from himself some explanation of the extraordinary stories which had been in circulation concerning some inexplicable mystery in his life. He smiled pensively, and replied that he, too, had heard of them; and added, "strangely enough, though they have been exaggerated by the vulgar, they are yet not entirely imaginary."

We had then a few sentences of general conversation, when he abruptly said, "But my time wears out a pace, and since you have been induced to visit me for the purpose you have so candidly stated, I can do no less than tell you the story of the Demon.

"When I was on the eve of my departure from the castle of Baileskow, my paternal inheritance, and the residence of my mother, to make a tour through Germany and Italy, the carriage being at the gate, and the servants with torches around—for it was then before the dawn of day—as I crossed the court from the hall-door to embark, an old man met me. He had the air of a priest, but not exactly the garb, and his eyes, I thought—or it might be an after fancy—were luminous. 'Valodimir Mavrovitch,' said the stranger, 'THINK!' I would have answered, but the torch-light which shone through the gateway upon him shifted, and I was surprised that he too had disappeared, like one of the shadows of the servants on the castle wall.

"I was surprised at the brief and emphatic admonition of the Demon, for it was no less; but instead of obeying his injuction, after embarking in the carriage, I fell asleep.

"In the course of the journey, I met with neither accident nor adventure, but in the evening of the afternoon that I reached Munich, I strolled out from the hotel at which I had put up, and entered, after a short walk, a coffee house, in which several persons were smoking, with ices and liquors before them. One table only was vacant; it was near the door, and it had no light upon it. I entered and sat down at this table, and ordered a cigar, which being brought with a candle, I began to smoke, and was thinking on the admonition of the mysterious stranger in the court of the castle—my back was towards the door, when presently feeling as it were a hand laid on my shoulder, I hastily turned round, and at my elbow beheld the stranger again—'BEWARE!' said he, and withdrew.

"This incident affected me more than the former. It seemed to be couched with anxiety, as if some danger impended; but at the same moment two young officers came in, and seeing no vacant places, seated themselves opposite to me at the same table. They were about my own age, of a gallant air, and observing that I was a stranger, they addressed me in a generous, gentlemanly manner. I was much pleased with their conversation, and they professed themselves equally so with mine. Like other young men, we became, while I stayed at Munich, friends, and in their agreeable society both the 'THINK!' and 'BEWARE!' were forgotten. On my departure for Vienna, they gave me letters to their friends in that metropolis, by whom I was received with marked distinction.

"I had not, however, been many days in Vienna, when one evening, returning from a party on foot, my servant having neglected to bring my carriage, a sudden stream of light from a window fell upon a figure which I perceived walking before me. He turned round at the same moment, and I beheld my warden. 'STOP!' said the apparition; I did do so; but in a moment the light vanished, and he was gone.

"This third warning took some effect; it was mystical, and I pondered in a vain endeavour to ascertain to what it could allude. My conjectures were fruitless; I could only recall than in the course of the evening I had been much excited by the beauty of a young countess, for whom, on account of her marriage, the ball had been given. The Count, her husband, was a noble and elegant young man, and their mutual attachment had been a theme of admiration from their childhood in their respective families. '*Stop*!' I repeated to myself, as I entered my lodgings, 'what can that have to do with aught that I have undertaken?' But in the course of a few days I became myself again, the admonisher was forgotten, and I could think only of the beautiful Countess. I have just told my confessor, that in less than a month her husband shot himself, and she fled from my arms to a nunnery.

"This affair obliged me to quit Vienna more abruptly than I intended, but instead of going to Venice, I went to Paris, taking Frankfort in my way. Being entirely unknown at Frankfort I hastily visited alone every thing remarkable in the city, resolving to leave it in the morning; but the day was sultry, and in the evening, partly owing to fatigue, I felt myself tired and indisposed, and remained there next day. In the afternoon I found myself better, and as a public pleasure garden was near the hotel where I stopped, I went to amuse myself for a few minutes there. Whether customor any festival had that evening assembled an unusual concourse of people I never inquired, but the garden was crowded with a gay multitude, and musi with great hilarity enlivened the entertainment. I walked about delighted with the scene.

"In the course of my sauntering amidst the arbours, I came to an alcove a little remote from the more stirring crowd, and in it were several gentlemen playing cards: two were at chess, and by their side a little boy, seemingly one of their sons, amusing himself with throwing dice. After looking for a minute or two, I went to the child, and in sheer playfulness challenged the boy for a throw. At the same instant that I took the box in my hand, some one touched my elbow; I looked round, and the old man was there, '*Pause*,' said he. In that instant a rope-dancer at some distance fell, a shriek rose, my attention was roused, and I missed again the stranger; but when tranquillity was restored, my desire to play at dice returned, and I again challenged the child to whom I lost several pieces of money, which the lucky boy was as proud of gaining, as the conqueror at the Battle of Prague.

"That was the first time I had ever played at dice. My education was recluse. I had no companions, and we had no dice in the castle. The idle game pleased me. When I returned to the hotel, I ordered dice, and amused myself all the evening with casting them, actuated by a persuasion that there must be a mode of doing so by which any desired number may be thrown. This notion took possession of my mind, and I stayed several days at Frankfort employed in attempts to make the discovery; at last I did succeed. With a pair of dice I attained a sleight by which I could cast what I pleased; but with it, I also made another discovery: it was only with perfect cubes I could be so successful. I tried many, but all, in any degree imperfect, could not be so commanded.

"I then went to Paris, where, being well introduced, I became a favourite. The ladies could not make enough of me, and I felt no *ennui* to lead me to the gaming-tables. But one night on which I had an appointment with a fascinating favourite, when I went to her house I found she had been seized with the small-pox. To shun reflection on the loathsome disease, I went to a house which I knew was much frequented by some of my friends, and, as I expected, met several. They invited me to play, and as I was ignorant of cards, they consented to throw dice, because, not aware of my art with them, they supposed, seeing me out of spirits, that it would rouse me. We played for trifling stakes, and, to their indescribable astonishment, I won every throw, and, doubling our stakes, at last, a large sum of money.

"Next day the lady died. My grief was such that I could not but look upon her. Her waiting gentlewoman consented, and I was shown into the apartment where she lay, at the moment when the attendants were preparing the body. Such a spectacle!—I flew in anguish again to the gaming-house. I diced again, as if a furor had possessed me; I staked largely, and won every thing. All the guests and the plundered were amazed at my success, and collected in crowds around. The pressure upon me was inconvenient. I turned to request the spectators would stand back. At my elbow again stood the Demon. '*Go on*,' were his words. I was petrified, and he was away.

"Unable to proceed with the effects of the surprise, my losing antagonist imagined that I was making some sign to a secret confidant, but not daring to express his suspicion, only requested the dice should be changed. They were so. The new ones were not cubes, and they were uneven in weight. I lost back the greatest part of my winnings; and I also lost character. It was observed that I threw the casts in a different manner from that in which I had thrown the first dice. A suspicion arose among the spectators, that I did so on purpose to lose, and in a few evenings I was stripped of the greater part of my fortune; for every evening the dice were changed, and sometimes often in the course of a night. At last I quitted Paris, with the matured character of a thorough libertine and an unfair gamester.

"I took my passage at Marseilles, for Naples, and at the time appointed for embarkation, went to the mole to go on board.

"It was evening; the sun had set some time; the beacon of the port was lighted; and the dawn of the moon was brightening the eastern horizon. The populace, who were enjoying the cool air, had not however dispersed, but were standing in numerous groups around. A feeling at the moment came upon me that the Demon was near, and I resolved if it appeared again to employ my sword, although at the time persuaded that it was but a form impalpable. In the same moment I saw it before me; out flew my sword, and in the instant I felt that it pierced a mortal heart; but instead of the old visionary-man, I beheld a boatman dead and bleeding at my feet. A wild cry arose. The mob seized me, and I was carried to prison. Next day the case was investigated before the court of justice. I related the simple fact. A glib advocate doubted my asseverations, but the spectators, who were numerous, gave the fullest credit to the story, and I was spared the doom of a murderer, because the judges were of opinion that I could have no motive to commit the crime, and had perpetrated the deed under some influence of temporary lunacy.

"That was the wanton assassination with which all Europe rang at the time, and was ascribed to the extravagance of my reprobate nature.

"After my liberation, I proceeded to Naples, and mingling in all the pleasures of that luxurious city, in addition to my dexterity with the dice, I acquired equal skill at the cards. In the study of them I found my sight possessed of a faculty not before imagined. The sharpness of my sight soon enabled me to discover at once all the cards of a pack distinctly from each other, and I speedily was master of every popular game. This superiority made me heedless of my disbursements; I could at any time supply my purse at the gaming-table, and as a consequence of that independence, I surrendered myself to enjoyment, and for years lived in riot and revelry unmolested by the Demon.

"An unvaried career of licentiousness was not however my lot. An irascible countryman of yours, a lieutenant of the royal navy, who was introduced to me at a party, suddenly seemed to scowl at me with the visage of the demon, as we were in the heat of an argument, and I struck him in the face,—a duel was the consequence, and he disabled me in the right arm. The accident destroyed my sleight-of-hand with the dice. Thus was one source of my income cut off; a slight fever soon afterward left its dregs in my eyes, I could no longer distinguish the cards with my wonted accuracy, and thus fell into poverty.

"Disturbed at the blight which had fallen on my fortunes, I shunned the haunts of the gay and reckless, and became a cicerone to the travellers; for my reputation as a liberetine had reached Poland, and I was ashamed to return home.

"One day, when I had conducted an English family to Herculaneum, I felt myself a little indisposed while showing them the theatre, and, with much charitable feeling, they insisted on my going up to the fresh air, and leave them with the common guide. Glad to avail myself of their kindness, I instantly retired, and at a short distance from the opening where we descended, I sat down on the capital of a defaced Corinthian column, to wait their return.

"While sitting on that spot, I cast my eyes accidentally towards the summit of Vesuvius, then emitting, as if panting for breath, occasional volumes of white smoke. As they rolled along the speckless expause of the calm blue firmament, they assumed various beautiful forms, and I was watching their progress, forgetful of all but the visible poesy of their appearance, when the voice of the Demon whispered, as if its dreadful lips were at my ear —'YOUR BROTHER.'

"I started from my seat, and looked behind me in horror, but only the bay, with its romantic shores, was in sight.

"When I had shaken off the consternation of the moment, I resumed my seat, and began to examine myself as to the purpose suggested by the portentous words. My cogitation was not long. The count was unmarried, and was the only impediment between me and the family estates.

"You can imagine what followed,—here I am, and this night I shall be with the Demon; but I should continue the remainder of my story. When the English travellers returned, they spoke to me with a friendly tenderness, and something in my appearance and manners had so interested them in my favour, that the old gentleman presented me with a purse of guineas. That money enabled me at once to return to Warsaw, where I consummated the instigation of the Demon."

Such was the tale told to me by the unhappy man—wonderful certainly in its circumstances, but widely different from the terrific chaos of the popular belief, and simple in its incidents, compared to the incantations with which the apparitions of the tremendous visitant were invested by the people.

I would have questioned him more particularly, but our interview was interrupted by the arrival of the ecclesiastical procession, and I was obliged to leave the prison. After the clergy, all but one, who remained with him to the last, had left him, nobody was admitted. The crowd, however, round the scaffold continued all day to increase, and the bells to toll. At last the sun set, the guards lighted their torches, and only the black scaffold and the upturned faces of the multitude were visible from where I stood. The prison gate was soon after opened; the culprit, wrapped in a winding-sheet, came forth, attended by the municipal officers, and proceeded with the funeral sound of trumpets to the dreadful spot where the two executioners, with their arms and throats bare, lifted a covering from the rack, and took their stations besides it, holding the handspikes, for turning the rending wheels, like muskets, on their shoulders. The moment that Mavrovitch mounted the scaffold, the trumpets and the tolling bells ceased; all was silent, and he walked with a firm tread towards the engine of torture. The executioners stepped forward, each took him by the arm. At the same moment a wild shriek rose; but what ensued is so well known, that I may spare myself from further recital. J. G.

YOUNG NAPOLEON.—A letter received from Vienna says, "Young Napoleon has recently been introduced at the Court of the Emperor for the first time. He is a tall and very elegant-looking youth, with a countenance full of intelligence. I afterwards met him at a party at the English Ambassador's, where he delighted the circle in which he moved by the ease and familiarity of his conversation, and his general knowledge. Marshal Marmont, with a tri-colour cockade, were present upon this occasion. Young Napoleon talked freely with both these persons. The stories that prevail relating to his monkish habits are quite untrue."

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